

REPORTS FLOW IN

Board of Health Dealt With Communications.

RESIGNATION OF DR. ELDRIDGE IN

Cannot Serve Hawaii and United States.

Dr. Monsarrat Tells of Tuberculin Test in One Dairy—A. A. Montano Protests.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present the following: President Smith, Dr. Monsarrat, Messrs. Lansing, Reynolds, Kellipio, Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following report from Dr. Monsarrat was submitted:

"President and Members Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.,

"Gentlemen:—Herewith respectfully submit report of your inspectors of tests with tuberculin to detect the presence of tuberculosis in the dairy of the Woodlawn Dairy & Stock Co. situated at Punahoa, Kona, Oahu. One hundred and sixty-nine (169) head of stock were tagged and numbered. Of these one hundred and thirteen (113) were tested with tuberculin. The remaining were not tested owing to being with calf and in our own opinion an accurate test could not be made.

"Forty-three (43) animals, including one (1) bull, were passed as being free from disease.

"Seventy-three (73) animals, including two (2) bulls, were condemned and killed by your inspectors in the presence of Drs. Rowat and Carr. All animals presented satisfactory evidence of tuberculosis infection.

"The dairy has been thoroughly disinfected and whitewashed, and all additions of animals have been placed apart from the tested."

The following communication from A. A. Montano, dairyman, under date of October 1st, was read:

"To the Honorable, the Board of Health, and to its Agents and Servants:

"You and each of you are hereby notified that I protest against each and all of your acts and doings, both at the present time, and in future, with regard to my cattle and other property, and all matters and things pertaining to and concerning the same, in your so-called examinations for, or regarding, tuberculosis, or other disease or diseases.

"And I further hereby notify you, and each of you, both in your public, as well as in your private capacities, that I shall hold you responsible in damages for such acts, and for the consequences of the same in all respects, whether such damages are direct or consequential."

Under the Act to Mitigate, the report showed 110 on the list at the beginning of the month of September and 118 at the end.

In response to a communication from the Secretary, reports from Waimea Hospital, Kauai, for several months past were read. On June 30th, the time of the last report, there were 20 patients in the hospital.

The Board ordered the discharge of 17 patients from the Insane Asylum.

A letter from Dr. Walters, formerly Government physician at Lihue, Kauai, announced his resignation. Previous to departure he had signed his intention of returning to Lihue, but painful circumstances had caused a change of mind. Dr. Walters asked that his resignation be made to date from November 1st. Resignation accepted and Secretary instructed to reply to the communication and to thank Dr. Walters for his past services.

President Smith announced that two applications for the appointment to Lihue had been received. One was from Dr. S. F. Burgess. Other applications were read as follows: Dr. A. N. Sinclair for a position under the Government; Dr. E. P. King for a physician's home; Dr. John W. Waughp for a position under the Government.

A communication from Mrs. Flora Jones, treasurer of the Kapiolani Maternity Home, announced the acceptance of the resignation of Mrs. Lemon as matron of the home and the appointment of Mrs. Clarke as her successor and asked for the approbation of the Board in the matter.

The Board was in doubt as to whether it was its place to approve appointments at the home. The institution was a private one, but was assisted by the Government in an appropriation made for its support. It seemed to the members that in case of an improper appointment, the monthly subsidy could be withheld. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication. At the same time expressing the hope that the new appointment might prove satisfactory.

President Smith announced that he had made out and sent to Deputy Sheriff H. S. Overend of the District of Hamakua, Hawaii, another commission appointing him as school agent of that district. He had written, saying that no commission had been sent him. Mr. Overend had been appointed school agent some time ago,

and if no commission had arrived, it had in some way miscarried.

A communication from Collector-General of Customs McStocker in regard to a lot of recently arrived opium pills, was read. In this was enclosed another from Professor Ingalls of Oahu College, stating that an analysis of some of the pills had been made by him and found to contain 45 per cent of morphia, equivalent to 50 per cent of opium. The Secretary was instructed to reply to Mr. McStocker, stating that when pills are imported containing a larger percentage of opium than heretofore established by the Board as a basis, commissions to land the same, will not be granted. Permission to land the lot referred to in your communication is refused.

Dr. Hildebrand addressed the Board on the matter of examination of girls in the schools of Honolulu. Following is a summary of the doctor's report:

At the close of the examinations last year 700 were examined.

This year's examinations were 990, showing quite an increase.

The number of pupils is greater and other schools have been added.

Reports of examinations of schools in various districts of the islands, read before the Board, were as follows: Dr. Weddick of Ewa—164 examinations. Condition good.

Dr. McGuffigan of Hana, Maui—Keanae and Kipahulu each produced two native children suspected of being afflicted with leprosy. Teachers have been instructed not to allow these children in the schools. They are being carefully watched.

Dr. Watt of Kani—Lihue, Hanalei and German independent schools examined and found to be in good condition. One pupil in Lihue afflicted with a contagious disease.

Dr. Aiken of Pala, Maui—Health certificates issued to all teachers and pupils with the exception of two of the latter, who are being kept under strict surveillance.

Dr. McWayne of Kona—All schools in the district with the exception of Makalawena and Kiholo, examined. The latter too far away and a couple of days will have to be taken. In Honolulu a Portuguese girl, suspected of being afflicted with leprosy, was found. School at that place very much crowded. In one room three pupils must sit in one desk. The ventilation is vile.

An application from Dr. Charles R. Blake for a position as physician and surgeon under the Board was read and filed.

President Smith announced that, on account of the death of his brother, Dr. J. K. Smith, Dr. Hubert Wood had been temporarily appointed as Government physician in Koloa and had left for that place on the Ke Au Hou Tuesday. This action had been taken after consultation with the various members of the Board.

President Smith then referred to the permanent appointments to Koloa and Lihue, and suggested that action be deferred until after his return from Kauai, for which island he expected to leave in a few days. The plantations were very anxious to know something about the appointments. The Lihue man had not given entire satisfaction to the plantation people at that place, on account of the fact that he was frequently called to other districts. He could get information while on Kauai, and, upon his return, would make report to the Board.

President Smith then spoke of the matter now under consideration by the Lihue Plantation people that they employ their own doctor. Should this take place, then one physician could be appointed to take charge of both the Lihue and Koloa districts.

A communication from Dr. Thompson of Sydney who, upon the occasion of his visit here not long ago, visited the Leper Settlement on Molokai, was accompanied by a pamphlet on the "History of Leprosy in Australia," written by himself. Dr. Thompson stated that he had prepared a paper on "Leprosy in Hawaii," which he thought would be criticized by the Board here, but it was too late to send it.

Dr. Eldredge, Hawaiian Medical Inspector in Japan, wrote, saying that he had been advised by Dr. Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service to the effect that the Law Advisor in the Treasury Department had questioned his right to holding positions as Medical Inspector under two Governments. He would have to give up one or the other. On the strength of this, Dr. Eldredge had sent in his resignation to the Foreign Office here, and had advised the appointment in his place of a Japanese, who had been his assistant, and who was fully up to the work that would involve upon him as Medical Inspector.

Mr. Lansing said that, being a Japanese, the proposed Inspector might favor his own people a bit.

Later on in the progress of the meeting it was decided that the recommendation of Dr. Eldredge be favorably reported to the Foreign Office by the Board.

In another communication Dr. Eldredge reported the continuance of the epidemic of dysentery in Japan, and advised the Board to be as careful with this as with cholera. The Japanese authorities seemed to be paying more attention to the disease.

The only tender for the supply of drugs was received from Hollister & Co. This was referred to Dr. Day.

President Smith stated that Senator Morgan, during his stay in Honolulu, had made a careful study of different matters. The last two days had been spent on health matters, and particularly leprosy and the treatment thereof. He was very desirous of visiting the Leper Settlement on Molokai, and President Smith suggested that he be taken up, either on Friday or Saturday afternoon, and that only a half, instead of a whole day, be spent at the place. No action was taken, but it was generally understood by the members that the trip would be taken.

The Board then went into a consideration of the rules and regulations of the Hilo Hospital, which were adopted. Adjourned at 4:45 p. m.

Japanese Conspirators.

It will be remembered that when Chester Doyle came down from Hawaii he brought four Japanese with him, charged with conspiracy. Two

pleaded guilty to the charge, and were given each three months on the reef by Judge Wilcox. Two Japanese from Ewa were also up on the same charge, but in view of the fact that the other two men pleaded guilty, they were discharged and sent back to Ewa to continue their work.

The story leading up to the arrests is about as follows: Four Japanese, the ones arrested in Paunah by Doyle, were suspected of sending tax receipts left by laborers returned to Japan, to men in Ewa, who made use of them. The case was carefully worked up and the guilty parties brought to justice.

To Investigate Labor Troubles.

Chester A. Doyle, the Japanese interpreter, left for Kona on the Helene yesterday, whither he has been ordered by the Attorney-General's Department, to investigate into the recent labor troubles in that district. He will take the Helene to Hamakua and from there will go around on R. R. Hind's steamer Upolu, now plying between Hawaii ports.

Americans Object.

ANTWERP, September 21.—The Americans residing here and who are liable, under the new law, to be enrolled for military service in case of war, had a meeting yesterday, at which they organized and determined to oppose this action on the part of the Belgian Government. Resolutions to this effect were introduced at the meeting and forwarded to Bellamy Storer, the United States Minister at Brussels.

THAT MASTERFUL YANKEE.

The writings of Mark Twain are full of instruction, as well as humor. Possibly you have read that wonderful story of his called "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court." The hero is a skilled mechanic, the foreman of a great factory in America. He is accidentally killed, as we would say; but instead of getting his body deposited in the grave, as happens to the most of us, he comes to life again, and finds himself at the Court of King Arthur in England in the sixteenth century, 1,300 years before he was born. That as a time of deep ignorance and superstition; people were but children then. So with his knowledge and his nineteenth century training he soon becomes master of everybody and everything. He controls the Government and runs the whole country—exactly as a college professor would be superior to all the children if he should take it into his head to join a class at a parish school. Now let us see what this idea may mean to you or to me.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. James Murphy, of 49 Townsend Street, Dublin (present address 5 Synnott Row, Synnott Place, Lower Dorset Street), had a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was under treatment at the Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital for three months. Then he left the hospital, but not the man he was before the disease fell upon him. Afterwards he was never free from it. For a while he would be comparatively well, then down on his back again. It would depend on the weather and other circumstances, you see.

Of his worst times he speaks in this way: "My ankles and feet were hot and painful, and would often swell to three or four times their natural size. Occasionally the pain extended to the hips, and I had to be swathed in wadding from the thighs down to the ankles. In this way—now able to get about and now confined to my bed—I suffered for over seventeen years. The joints of my fingers and toes became displaced, or seemed to be so."

We don't need to point out what a cripple this sort of thing makes of a man. If he were wounded and torn in battle or by machinery he couldn't be worse off. Yet the number of people thus disabled is immense, and while rheumatism is peculiarly the disease of adults and old persons, the young (even children), do not escape it. If the disease were only understood—but let us not get ahead of our story.

"At Christmas, 1890," continues Mr. Murphy, "I had a dreadful attack, and was confined to bed for seventeen weeks." This took him clear through the rest of the winter and one month of spring up to the first of May. "What a dreary, miserable season it must have been! There is no merry Christmas or jolly coming of the buds on the trees for a man in that situation. Still, it might have been prevented if he had known then what he found out later.

"All this time," he goes on, "I was in the greatest agony. I couldn't move myself in bed, and finally got so bad I couldn't lift my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed like a baby. Night after night I got no sleep, and often wished myself dead. As for work, I thought I should never do a stroke again. The doctor who attended me gave me medicines, but I seemed none the better for them. I had long since lost all faith in rubbing oils and embrocations; I had spent pounds for them without benefit."

"One day, whilst still suffering pain, I came upon a book telling how cases like mine had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Not knowing what else to do I bought a bottle of Mr. Mannin, the chemist in Brunswick Street. After taking this medicine a day or two I had less pain, and I was able to leave my bed, and fourteen days later I had not an ache or a pain of any kind, and got back to my work. Since that time—now two and a half years ago—I have had no return of my old complaint. I never felt better in my life than I do now, and I thank God that I ever heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup. You are at liberty to publish my statement. I have been in the employment of Mr. Robinson, coal merchant, for the past ten years. Yours truly (Signed), JAMES MURPHY, Dublin, June 23d, 1893."

The mysterious American at King Arthur's Court was powerful because of his knowing what nobody else knew. Had Mr. Murphy known years before that rheumatism is caused by impurity of the blood, and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it, he could have defied and banished that agonizing ailment. We print these facts in order that his present knowledge may also be everybody's knowledge.

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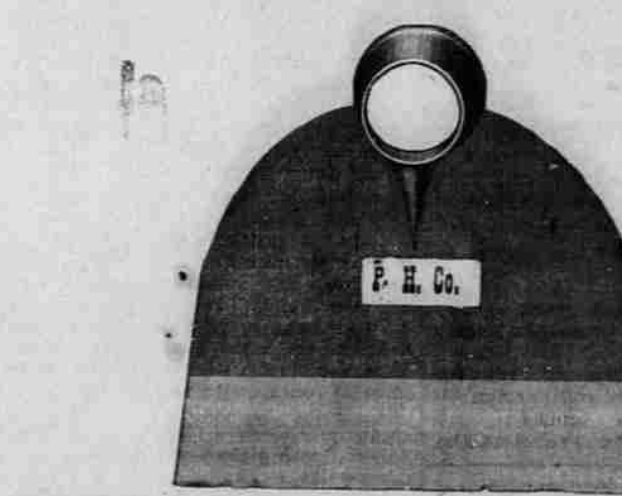
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